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AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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More Poetry.

The following is from the Vicksburg Sentinel. The Editor wanted a certain paper, and it was missing.

Oh for a tongue to speak the doom
The wretch deserves, so beastly vile,
As to sneak into a printer's room,
When the editor's out, and steal the very
best exchange paper off the file!
Cuss him!

THE OREGON QUESTION.

We are indebted to the New York Tribune for the subjoined digest of the official correspondence, betwsen our own and the British Government, in relation to this vexed question. It presents the points of importance, necessary to be remembered, and will afford to the general reader, the information most to be desired:

The first is a letter from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to Mr. Webster, United States Secretary of State, dated Washington, Nov. 15, 1842, covering a copy of a letter from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox, requesting that the United States Minister at London might be furnished with instuctions to treat with such persons as might be appointed by England, on the North-Western Boundary. Assuring Mr. Webster that England was ready to enter into a fair and equitable compromise of the difficulty.

Mr. Webster replies to Mr Fox Nov, 25, 1842, informing him that such instructions would be given to the United States Minister at London.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Upsher United States Secretary of State, dated Washington, Feb. 24, 1844, intimating the anxious desire of the British Government to come to a speedy settlement, and proposing a conference.

Mr. Upsher to Mr. Packenham, Feb. 26, 1844, names 11 o'clock A. M; next day for said conference.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun, July 22, 1844, announcing that the death of Mr. Upsher (on Feb. 28th) &c. had prevented prompt attention to the Oregon Boundary and that now as Congress had adjourned it would be proper time to proceed with it.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham, Aug, 22, 1844, appointed 1 o'clock P, M. next day for conference, concurring with the English sentiment in desiring a speedy settlemont of the question.

Mr. P. to Mr. C. Aug, 22, '44 agreeing to the hour.

The conference was accordingly held on the 23d of August, 1844 and the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to examine the state of the question. Mr. Calhoun desired a proposal from Mr. Packenham, who said he would be able to make a definite one at the next conference and desired Mr. C. to be also ready with his proposal. Adjourned to the 26th August, when it again assembled. Mr. Packenham made a proposal to Mr. Calhoun, which Mr. Calhoun declined. They then agreed that a more full understanding of their respective views, was necessrry to facilitate future proceedings. It was agreed that written statements of the views of both parties should be given before proceeding farther. It was also agreed that the American Plenipotentiary should make his statement at the next conference and, when ready, give the necessary notice.

Attached to this Protocol is the offer of Mr, Packerham to take the 49th parallel of latitude to the Columbia River and the River to the sea; and also to make free to the United States any port or ports which tney might desire on the mainland or on Vancouver's Island South of 49°.

Sept. 2d 1844, the third conference was held at the office of the United States Secretary of state. The American negotiator gave his views of the claims of the United States to the portion of the Territory drained by the Columbio as his grounds for declining the British Minister's proposal.

Sept. 12, 1844, the fourth conference was held at the same place, and the British Minister gave his views.

Sept. 20th, fifth conference, Mr. Calhoun delivered a rejoinder.

Sept, 24th, sixth conference.

The British Minister stated he had read with due attention the rejoinder of the U. S. Plenipotentiary; that he did not feel authorized to enter into any discussion relative to the Territory North of lat. 49° which was understood by the Brtlish Government to form the basis of negotiation on the part of the United States as the line of the Columbia formed that of England. That his former proposal was offered by Great Britain as an honorable compromise and that it was made with the proviso that in no case in any further negotiations should it compromise or weaken the claims of Great Britain unless accepted by the United States.

Sept. 3d, '44—Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham—declines Mr. P.'s prsposal, as it would limit our possessions to narrower bounds than what we had a clear right to. Mr. Calhoun then enters into an able argument on our claims to the territory drained by the Columbia, arising from our proper right, and those derived from Fraace and Spain. The former he grounds as against Great Britain, on priority of discovery, exploration and settlement. The prior discovery is claimed for Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, May 11, 1792, who gave the river its name. This discovery is opposed by those of Meares and Voncouver. The former sailed along the coast through which the Columbia flows, in 1788, in order to ascertain whether the river laid down in Spanish charts as "St. Roc" really existed, and he declares "we can now safely assert that there is no such river." Vancouver, in April, 1792, explored the same coast. His own journal proves that he failed to discover the river. He even disbelieved Capt. Gray's discovery. Gray gave a copy of his chart to Madia at Nootka Sound, and on Vancouver's arrival Madia gave him a copy. Vancouver, guided by the chart, entered the Columbia Oct. 20, 1792. The attempt to prove that Capt. Gray sailed in a private, not a United States vessel, shows the strength of our claims

Mr. Calhoun then proceeds to consider the discoveries of the Columbia's branches by Lewis and Clark, long before any British subject vistited these parts, and asserts our clear right by the discovery of the mouth and head waters of the Columbia river.

He next describes the question of settlement by our citizens in 1809, '10 and 11. The taking possession by the British during the war, and restoration after peace.

He then prooeeds, "We have added to our claims those of France and Spain by the Treaty of Louisiana and the Treaty of Florida. The cession of Louisiana gave an undisputed title to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and by Continuity to the Pacific, founded on the Treaty of 1763."

He then dwells on the argument of *Continuity*, instancing the contest between Great Britain and France which was terminated by the Treaty of 1763. The fact that Great Britain claimed this continuity for her colonies (now the United States) forecloses her contesting this principle against us.

He then examines the treaty of 1763, which fixes the Mississippi as the boundary between Great Britain and France extinguishing the claims of Great Britain west of that boundary. The right of coutinuity was transferred to us by France in the Treaty of Louisiana.—France held this right by the extingishment of Great Britain's claim by Treaty of 1763.

He then proceeds to defend our claims on the discoveries of Spain which we have acquired. In place of conflicting with each other, they naturally blend together, forming a strong chain of title against all opposing claims.

He then takes up the restoration of Astoria, and quotes the admission of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Rush, admitting our ample right to be reinstated, and our right to possession while treating of title. Our claims have since been strengthened, by increase of our population by emigration. He concludes by stating that the same cause which peopled the Valley of the Mississippi will yet cause emigration across the Rocky Mountains, and that the whole region drained by the Columbia is destined to be peopled by us. Mr. Calhoun closes his able paper by stating that he refrains "from presenting the claims which the United States may have to other portions of the territory" than those drained by the Columbia river, and by renewing assurances of high consideration, &c., &c.

Sept. 12, 1844, Mr Packenham writes to Mr. Colhoun in reply to the above. That he has no evidence that Louisiana extended west to the Pacific, but that the Rocky Mountains was the western boundary, for which opinion he quotes Mr. Jefferson. Even if the boundary did extend wes tward of the Rocky Mountains that France transferred to Spain in 1762, and Spain to England, by Treaty between Great Britain and Spain in 1792, which abrogated the claims of Spain.

He denies that the claim of continuity can effect the claim of right. He acknowledges that Spain in 1819, tronsferred her rights north of 42°, but that did not invalidate her former concessions in 1790.

In regard to the discoveries of Heceta and Gray they conflict, and if Heceta's claim be good it favors Great Britain owing to the Treaty of 1790.

The United States had no claims when they became a nation. Those of France were worth nothing. He urges the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the northwest coast, the voyages of Cook and Meares, the survey of the coast by Vancouver, which make Great Britain's claims to discovery and exploration very strong. He sets the accuracy and authenticity of Cook and Vancouverv's survey against the discovery of the north of the Columbia by Capt. Gray. Of the exploration af Lewis and Clarke, he says that McKenzie, a British subject, crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pecific in 1793 and discovered the upper waters of Frazer's river, near latitude 49°, and puts this against Lewis and Clarke'.

He meets the authority of Lord Castlereagh by the despatch of Lord Castlereagh himself to the British Minister at Washington, when giving up Astoria, claiming the whole territory.

Great Britain and the United States are in joint occupancy; one cannot divest the other but by eqitable division of what is iointly occupied.

In claiming the Columbia as the boundary, Great Britain is not influenced by ambition of possessing large territory, but by considerations of utility if not of necessity, which cannot be lost sight of.

Mr. P. coucludes by requesting a proposal from the United States and statement of farther claims alluded to by Mr. Calhoun.

Sept. 20, 1844, Mr. Calhoun rejoins to this rebutting the claims on the discoveries of Cook, Meares and others, on the Nootka Sound convention, and on McKenzie's explorations. The Frazer river is an inferior stream and cannot affect the discovery of the Columbia.

The United States had the first settlement, had that right restored, were acknowledged to be inpossession while treating of title, &c. Mr. C. also replies to the argument drawn from Jefferson, and reinforces the argument of continuity and states that the United States must be considered as in possession of the whole territory drained by the Columbia while treating title, in which character he insists on being considered, and not in the character of a joint occupancy merely. He can make no proposal based on the supposition of a joint occupancy There must be a full discussion of the title before proposals can be made. With the opinion that the United States have a clear title, the British proposal in the second conference falls far short of what they can accept.

As to our claims to other parts of the Terriory than those drained by the Columbia, they extend as far as the Treaty of Florida, which Spain can warrant.

Jan, 15, 1845, Mr, Packenham to Mr. Calhoun states that he has sent the discussions already had to his Government, but that, in the mean time, he is authorized to offer arbitration, leaving the choice of arbiters for after consideration.

Jan, 21, 1845, Mr, Calhoun says he has laid the offer of Mr. P. before the President, and he cannot accede to the proposal. He hopes the question may be settled by negotiation. Arbitration might rather retard than expedite the settlement,

July 12, 1845, Mr. Buchanan having been appointed Secretary of State, and seeming to overlook the latter proceedings and replies to Mr.P's, letter of Sept. 12, 1844. rests our title on that of Spaain, contending that at the date of Spain's transfer of her rights to us she had a good title to the whole of Oregon against Great Britain. The Nootka Sound Treaty conferred no right on Great Britain but to trade with the Indians, was transient in its nature, and did not touch the soverignty of Spain over the territory. That it was annulled dy the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, and has never since been renewed, and consequently Great Britain is destitute of any claim to the Oregon Territory. Having defended these views at length, and enforced our title to the whole of Oregon, he says the joint occupancy treaty excepts our title from being impaired.

In this view of the subject the President, considering the action of his predecessors and embsrrassed by their offer, to show also the world that he is actuated by a spirit of moderation, *has authorized him*, (Mr. Secretary B.) *to offer the 49th parallel to the sea as a boundary, with any port in Vancouver's Island South of that latitude.*

July 29th, 1845, Mr. Packenham replies to Mr. Buchanan; combats strongly Mr. B.'s position, particularly the claim of the United States to the Valley of the Columbia, to be older than the treaty of '19. He examines the spanish title—the American offer to divide the territory—the United States can found no claim, or discovery, or exploration or settlement prior to the Treaty of Florida, without admitting the principles of the Nootka Sound Convention, and the parallel claims of Great Britain. He contends that the Nootka Sound Convention continues in force, and even if that Convention had never existed, the claims of Great Britain are as good as those of the United States.

He then goes into a history of the discoveries. from which it might appear that American citizens discovered the Columbia river, while British navigators discovered Frazer,s river and Vancouver's Island. He repeats the British claims to the territory, *and declines the offer made by Mr Buchanan.*

August 30, 1845, is the date of the late despatch. It is from M. Buchanan in reply to Mr. P. He quotes the declaration of Messrs. Huskisson and Addisonton that Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereiguty over any part of that [Oregon] Territory. Mr. B. makes a very long argument in reply to Mr. P., maintaining the rights of the United States to the whole of the Territory, and concludes by withdrawing his offer.

—Thus ends the correspondence, and the next step to be taken depends on the future.

The above is but very limited; you may get it as soon as any other. The correspondence is able and volumious. Mr. Calhoun's views rre expressed in his usual strong and condensed language, and show that the interests of the country might safely be trusted to him in the present crisis. I doubt whether some of the leaders of the party want his despatches published just at present, for fear they might make it appear that he is the fittest man ta take the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Annual Report of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, but from its great length we are unwilling to give it entire. The following condensed view of it, however, we feel confident will be equally, if not more, acceptable to our readers.

The Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year, ending the 30. of June, 1845, were as follows:

From customs	$27,528,112 70
From sales of public lands	2,077,022 30
From miscellaneous sources	163,998 56
Total Receipts	30,769,133 56
Add balance in Treasury July 1, 1844	7,857,379 64
Total means	37,626,543 20
The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to	29,968,206 08
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, July 1st, 1845, of	7,658,337 12

The estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1846, are:

RECEIPTS.

From customs first quarter by actual returns	$8,861,922 14
For 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated	15,638,067 96
Total from customs	24,500,000 00
From sales of public lands	2,200,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources	120,000 00
Total receipts	26,820,000 00
Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1845	7,658,337 12
Total means as estimated	34,478,337 12

EXPENDITURES.

The actual expenditures for 1. quarter ending 30. of September 1845	$8,463,092 41	
The estimated expenditures forthe other three quarters, from the 1st of October, 1845, to the 30. of June, 1846, are:		
For civil list foreign intercourse and miscellaneous purposes	6,799,211 06	
Army proper	2,584,735 06	
Fortifications ordnance, arming militia, &c.	2,346,778 82	
Indian department	1,647,791 94	
Pensions	1,356,556 02	
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes	856,976 48	
Redemption of residue of loan of 1841	29,300 00	
Treasury notes outstanding	687,764 18	
Naval establishment,	4,902,845 93	
		*29,627,051 90
Which deducted from total means above stated will leave in the Treasury on 1st July, 1846, an estimated balance of		4,361,254 32

The estimated Receipts, Means, and Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1846, and ending June 30, 1847, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs for the four quarters	$22,200,000 00
From public lands	2,400,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources	100,000 00
	25,000,000 00
Add estimated balance to be in the Treasury 1st July, 1846	4,851,254 32
Total estimated sum for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847	29,851,254 32

EXPENDITURES.

The estimated expenditure during the same period, viz:

The balance of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year	$1,441,457 10	
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	2,997,915 72	
Specific appropriations asked this year	21,079,440 43	
Total estimated expenditures	25,518,813 25	
Which is composed of the following particulars:		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	†5,925,292 82	
Army proper	3,364,458 92	
Fortifications ordnance, arming militia, &c.	4,331,809 93	
Pensions	2,507,100 00	
Indian department	2,214,916 18	
Naval establishment	5,339,390 88	
Interest on public debt	835,844 72	
		$25,518,813 25
Which, deducted from the total of means before stated, gives an estimated balance on 1st July, 1847, of		4,332,441 07

*The sum of $1,548,997 for supplying deficiency of revenue for postage, and also $300,000 for postages of Congress and the executive offices, are included in the above sum of $29,627,051 90.

†The sum of $121,000 for debt assumed for the cities in the District of Columbia, the sum of 1,000,000 for supplying deficiency in the revenue from postage, and 350,000 for postages for Congress and executive departments, are included in the foregoing sum of 5,925,292 62.

The receipts (says the report) for the first quarter of this year are less, by $2,011,885 90, than the receipts of the same quarter last year. Among the causes of decrease is the progressive diminution of the importation of many highly-protected articles, and the substitution of rival domestic products. For the nine months ending June 30, 1843, since the present tariff, the average duties upon dutiable imports was equal to 37,84 1-10 per cent.; for the year ending June 30, 1844, 33,85 9-10 per cent; and for the year ending June 30, 1845, 29,90 per cent—showing a great diminution in the average per centage, owing in part to the increased importation of some articles bearing the lighter, and decreased importation of others bearing the higher duty. The revenue from ad-valorem duties was only 23-57 per cent, and the average of the specific duties 41-30—presenting another strong proof that lower duties increase the revenue. Among the causes tending to augment the revenue, are increased emigration, and the annexation of Texas. The estimates for the expenditures of 1846 are based chiefly upon appropriations made by Congress. The estimated expenditures of 1847 are founded upon data furnished by the several departments, and are less by $4,108,338 65 than those of the preceding year. These estimates are submitted in the full conviction that, whenever Congress, guided by an enlightened economy, can diminish the expenditures without injury to the public interest, such retrenchment will be made, so as to lighten the burden of taxation, and and hasten the extinguishment of the public debt, reduced on the 1st October last to $17,075,345 52.

In suggesting improvements in the revenue laws, the following principles have been adopted:

1st. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the government economically administered.

2d. That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

3d. That below such rate, discrimination may be made, descending in the scale of duties; or, for imperative reasons, the articles may be placed in the list of those free from all duty.

4th. That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries.

5th. That all minimums, and all specific duties, should be abolished, ad-valorem duties substituted in their place—care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and under-valuation, and to assess the duty upon the actual market value.

6th. That the duties should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class of section.

No horizontal scale of duties is recommended because such a scale would be a a refusal to discriminate for revenue, and might sink that revenue below the wants of the government. Some articles will yield the largest revenue at duties that would be wholly or partially prohibitory in other cases. Luxuries, as a general rule, will bear the highest revenue duties: but even some very costly luxuries, easily smuggled, will bear but a light duty for revenue; while other articles, of great bulk and weight, will bear a higher duty for revenue. There is no instance within the knowledge of this department of any horizontal tariff ever having been enacted by any one of the nations of the world. There must be discrimination for revenue, or the burden of taxation must be augmented, in order to bring the same amount of money into the treasury. In is difficult, also, to adopt any arbitrary maximum, to which an inflexible adherence must be demanded in all cases. Thus, upon brandy and spirits, a specific duty, varying as an equivalent ad-valorem from 180 to 261 per cent, yields a large revenue; yet no one would propose either of these rates as a maximum. These duties are too high for revenue, from the encouragement they present for smuggling these baneful luxuries; yet a duty of 20 per cent. upon brandy and spirits would be far below the revenue standard, would greatly diminish the income on these imports, require increased burdens upon the necessaries of life, and would revolt the moral sense of the whole community. There are many other luxuries which will bear a much higher duty for revenue than 20 per cent; and the only maximum is that which experience demonstrates will bring, in each case the largest revenue at the lowest rate of duty. Nor should maximum revenue duties be imposed upon all articles; for this would yield too large an income, and would prevent all discrimination within the revenue standard, and require necessaries to be taxed as high as luxuries. But, whilst it is impossible to adopt any horizontal scale of duties, or even arbitrary maximum, experience proves that, as a general rule, a duty of 20 per cent, ad-valorem will yield the largest revenue.—There are, howeve , a few exceptions above, as well as many below, this standard. Thus, whilst the lowest revenue duty on most luxuries exceeds 20 per cent., there are many costly articles, of small bulk and easily smuggled, which would bring, perhaps, no revenue at a duty so high as 20 per cent, and, even at the present rate of 7½ per cent., they will yield, in most cases, a small revenue; whilst coal, iron, sugar and molasses, articles of great bulk and weight, yielded last year six millioas of revenue, at an average rate of duty exceeding 60 per cent, ad-valorem. These duties are far too high for revenue upon all these articles, and ought to be reduced to revenue standard; but if Congress desire to obtain the largest revenue from duties on these articles, those duties, at the lowest rate for revenue, would exceed 20 per cent., ad-valorem.

The Secretary is of the opinion that sufficient means can be obtained, at the lowest revenue duties, on the articles now subjected to duty; but if Congress desire a large revenue, it should be procured by taxing the free articles, rather than transcend, in any case, the lowest revenue duties. It is thought, however, that, without exceeding the limit in any case, an adequate revenue will still be produced, and permit the addition to the free list of salt and guano.

The duty on cotton bagging is equivalent to 55,20 per cent. ad-valorem on the Scotch bagging, and to 122,11 per cent. on the gunny-bag; and yet the whole revenue from these duties has fallen to $66,066,50. Nearly the entire amount, therefore, of this enormous tax makes no addition to the revenue, but enures to the benefit of about thirty manufacturers. As five-sixths of the cotton crop is exported abroad, the same proportion of the bagging around the bale is exported, and sold abroad at a heavy loss, growing out of the deduction for tare. Now, as duties are designed to operate only on the domestic consumption, there ought to be a drawback of the whole duty on cotton-bagging re-exported around the bale, on the same principles on which drawbacks are allowed in other cases. The cotton planting is the great exporting interest and suffers from the tariff in the double capacity of the consumer and exporter. Cotton is the great basis of our foreign exchange, furnishing most of the means to purchase imports and supply the revenue. It is thus the source of two-thirds of the revenue, and of our foreign freight and

commerce, upholding our commercial marine and maritime power. It is also a bond of peace with foreign nations, constituting a stronger preventive of war than armies or navies, forts or armaments. At present prices, our cotton crop will yield an annual product of $72,000,000, and the manufactured fabric $504,000,000, furnishing profits abroad to thousands of capitalists, and wages to hundreds of thousands of the working classes—all of whom would be deeply injured by any disturbance, growing out of a state of war, to the direct and adequate supply to raw material. If our manufactures consume 400,000 bales, it would cost them $12,000,000, whilst selling the manufactured fabric for $84,000,000; and they should be the last to unite in imposing heavy taxes upon that interest which supplies them with the raw material out of which they realize such immense profits. Accompanying the drawback of the duty on cotton-bagging should be the repeal of the duty on foreign cotton, which is inoperative and delusive, and not desired by the domestic produce.

The condition of our foreign relations, it is said, should suspend the reduction of the tariff. No American patriot can desire to arrest our onward career in peace and prosperity; but if unhappily, such should be the result, it would create an increased necessity for reducing our present high duties, in order to obtain sufficient revenue to meet increased expenditures. The duties for the quarter, end- the 30th September, 1844, yielded $2,011,885 90 more of revenue than the quarter ending 30th September, 1845—showing a very considerable decline of the revenue, growing out of a diminished importation of the highly-protected articles and progressive substitution of their domestic rivals. Indeed, many of these duties are becoming dead letters, except for prohibition, and, if not reduced, will ultimately compel their advocates to resort to direct taxation to support the government. In the event of war, nearly all the high duties would become prohibitory, from the increased risk and cost of importations; and if there be, indeed, in the opinion of any, a serious danger of such an occurrence, it appeals most strongly to their patriotism to impose the lowest revenue duties on all articles, as the only means of securing, at such a period, any considerable income from the tariff.

The Secretary here recommends that the rate of duty on luxuries be fixed at the highest revenue standard. He alleges that the protective system does not increase the wages of labor—that the system is to augment the profit of capital, and not the wages of labor—and that the result of the system must be, in a series of years, as the power of manufacturing capital is augmented from time to time, to bring the wages of labor under its control, and ultimately to reduce those wages, so as to increase the profit of capital. The report continues:

Minimums are a fictitious value, assumed by law, instead of the real value; and operation of all minimums may be illustrated by a single example. Thus by the tariff of 1842, a duty of 30 per cent. advalorem is elevied on all manufactures of cotton; but the law further provides that cotton goods "not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value twenty cents per square yard, shall be valued at twenty cents per square yard." If, then, the real value of the cheapest cotton goods is but four cents a square yard, it is placed by the law at the false value of twenty cents per square yard, and the duty levied on the fictitious value— raising it five times higher on the cheap article consumed by the poor, than upon the fine article purchased by the more wealthy.—Indeed, the House document No. 306, of the 1st session of the 28th Congress, this difference, by actual importation, was 65 per cent. between the cheaper and the finer articles of the 20 per cent. minimum, 131 per cent. on the 30 per cent. minimum, on the 60 per cent minimum, and 84 per cent. on the 75 per cent. minimum. This difference is founded on actual importation, and shows an average discrimination against the poor on cotton imports of 82 per cent. beyond what the tax would be if assessed upon the actual value. The operation of the specific duty presents a similar discrimination against the poor and in favor of the rich. Thus, upon salt, the duty is not upon the value, but eight cents a bushel, whether the article be coarse or fine—showing, by the same document, from actual importation, a discrimination of 6¼ per cent. against the cheap, and in favor of the finer article; and this, to a greater or less extent, is the effect of all specific duties. When we consider that $2,892,921 74 of the revenue last year was collected by minimum duties, and $13,311,065 46 by specific duties, discrimination against the cheaper article must amount, by estimates founded on the same document, to a tax of $5,108,422, exacted by minimums and specific duties annually from the poorer classes, by raising thus the duties on the cheaper article above what they would be if the duty were assessed upon the actual value. If direct taxes were made specific, they would be intolerable. Thus, if an annual tax of thirty dollars was assessed on all houses, without respect to their actual value, making the owner of the humble tenement or cabin pay a tax of thirty dollars, and the owner of the costly mansion a tax of but thirty dollars on their respective houses,—it would only differ in degree, but not in principle, from the same unvarying specific duty on cheap as on fine articles. If any discrimination should be made, it should be the reverse of the specific duty, and of the minimums principle, by establishing a maximum standard, above which value the duty on the finer articles should be higher, and below which they should be lower on the cheaper article.—The tax upon the actual value is the most equal, and can only be accomplised by ad-valorem duties. As to fraudulent invoices and undervaluation, these dangers are believed to be arrested effectually by the stringent provisions and severe penalty of the 17th section of the trriff of 1842; and now one-half the revenue is collected from ad-valorem duties.

At least two-thirds of the taxes imposed by the present tariff are paid, not into the treasury, but to the protected classes. The revenue from imports last year exceeded twenty-seven millions of dollars. This, in itself, is a heavy tax; but the whole tax imposed upon the people by the present tariff is not less than eighty-one millions of dollars—of which twenty-seven millions of dollars are paid to the government upon the imports, and forty-four millions to the protected classes, in enhanced prices of similar domestic articles.

In illustration of this position, it is alleged that the duty is not paid by the foreign producer, but by the consumer; and that the duty constitutes as much a part of the price as the cost of production.

The making of laws to increase the profits of particular pursuits is opposed, and the view taken that "legislation for classes is against the doctrine of equal rights, and repugnant to the spirit of the constitution."

The argument of countervaling the effect of foreign tariffs by our own is answered. It is contended that the manufacturers who urge this argument are not the party injured by these tariffs, but the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and navigation; and that, injured as these interests may be by foreign tariffs, they ask no countervailing tariffs at home to decrease the injury. The report says:—"Let our commerce be as free as our political institutions. Let us with revenue duties only, open our ports to all the world, and nation after nation will soon follow our example. If we reduce our tariff, the party opposed to the corn-laws of England would soon prevail, and admit all our agricultural products at all times freely into her ports, in exchange for her exports. And if England would now repeal her duties upon our wheat, flour, Indian corn, and other agricultural products, our own restrictive system would certainly be doomed to overthrow. If the question is asked. Who shall begin this it is answered by the fact, that England has already abated her duties upon most of our exports. She has repealed the duty upon cotton, and greatly reduced the tariff upon her bread-stuffs, provisions, and other articles; and her present bad harvest, accompanied by a reduction of our tariff, would lead to the repeal of her corn laws, and the unrestricted admission, at all times, of our agricultural products."

The report goes on to state that the manufacturing interest is opposed to a reciprocal free trade with foreign nations, and instances the rejection of the Zoll-Verien treaty and their support of a proluniory tariff, which, it is alleged, is a double benefit to the manufacturer, and a double loss to the farmer and planter—a benefit to the former, in nearly a monopoly to the home market, and in enhanced prices of their fabrics; and a loss to the latter, in a payment of those high prices, and in total or partial exclusion from the foreign market. The report adds: The number of manufacturing capitalists who derive the benefit from the heavy taxes extracted by the tariff from the twenty millions of people, does not exceed ten thousand. The whole numbep (including the working classes engaged in our manufactures) deriving any benefit from the tariff, does not exceed 400,000, of whom not more than 40,000 would still have been brought into this pursuit by the last tariff. But this small number of 40,000 would still have been in the country, consuming our agricultural products; and in the attempt to secure them as purchasers, so small a number, and not consuming one-half the supply of many counties, the farmer and planter are asked to sacrifice the markets of the world, containing a population of eight hundred millions, disabled from purchasing our products by our high duties on all they would sell in exchange. The farmer and planter would have the home market without a tariff, and they would have the foreign market also to a much greater extent, but for the total or partial prohibition of the last tariff.

The report goes on to speak of the great variety of our agricultural products, which to be consumed must find a foreign market, or be greatly depressed in value. If on our reduction of duties, England repeals her corn laws, nearly all Europe must follow her example, or give to her manufacturers advantages which cannot be successfully encountered in most of the markets of the world. The report adds:

The tariff did not raise the price of our bread-stuffs; but a bad harvest in England does—giving us for the time that foreign market which we would soon have at all all times, by that repeal of the corn laws which must follow the reduction of our duties. But whilst bread-stuffs rise with a bad harvest in England, cotton almost invariably falls; because the increased sum which, in that event, England must pay for our breadstuffs, we will take, not in manufactures, but only in specie; and, not having it to spare, she brings down, even to a greater extent, the price of our cotton. Hence the result, that a bad harvest in England reduces the aggregate price of our exports, often turns the exchanges against us carrying our specie abroad, and inflicting a serious blow on our prosperity. Foreign nations cannot far a series of years import more than they export; and, if we chose our markets against their imports by high duties, they must buy less of our exports, or give a lower price, or both.

Prior to the 30th of June, 1842, a credit was given for the payment of duties; since which date, they have been collected in cash. Before the cash duties and the tariff of 1842, our trade in foreign imports re-exported abroad afforded large and profitable employment to our merchants, and freight to our commercial marine, both for the inward and outward voyage; but, since the last tariff, this trade is being lost to the country. The total amount of foreign imports re-exported, during the three years since the last tariff, both free and dutiable goods, is $33,384,394—being far less than in any three years (except during the war,) since 1793, and less than was re-exported in any one of eight several years. This result is attributed to the combined result of the cash duties and the tariff. If the cash duties are retained, as it is believed they should be, the adoption of the warehousing system is recommended, by which the foreign imports may be kept in store by the government, until they are required for re-exportation abroad, or consumption at home—in wdich latter contingency, and at the time when for that purpose they are taken out of these stores for consumption, the duties are paid, and, if re-exported, they pay no duty, but only the expense of storage.

The favorable effect of the bill allowing a drawback of our duties on foreign exports carried through our ports to Canada is shown, and an extension of the system recommended, so as to permit the exportation of Canada goods in transit through our own ports to foreign countries.

A reduction and graduation of the price of public lands unsaleable at prerent rates, in favor of settlers and cultivators, is recommended, as one of the means of increasing the revenue. It is alleged that such reduction of the price in favor of the settlers would increase the wages of labor.

The "constitutional treasury" is earnestly recommended, having no power to make loans or discounts, or issue any paper, and confined to the use exclusively of gold and silver.

In connection with the "treasury of the constitution," the location of a branch of the mint at New York is recommended as a place for keeping safely the vast amout of revenue collected at N. York, and also a means of increasing the coinage, and the circulation of gold and silver.

The coast survey is rapidly progressing—having been extended eastward to the eastern coast of Massachusetts, and southward nearly to the dividing line between Maryland and Virginia, on the Chesapeake. Two new centres of operation have been opened in North Carolina and on the Gulf of Mexico. The importance of the light house system is referred to, and the attention of Congress called to the fact that from the Chesapeake to the Capes of Florida, our coast is badly lighted.

The report concludes by refarring to the importance of charts of the exploring expedition, and announcing that a report is in preperation in relation to the banks and currency, and other statistics.

THE TARIFF.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 11, 1845

To the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.

Secretary, of the Treasury:

SIR: I am assailed in the official of this morning, on account of the remarks I made day before yesterday in debate on the Message and your Report on the Finances.

The article purports to be editorial, but, from the manner in which it speaks of your motives and intentions, I infer that it has emanated from you, and therefore I feel called upon to notice it.

This article affirms that "it never entered into the conception either of the President or Secretary to recommend excisis." Now I know not, nor can the official know, what entered into your conception; but I know it is your report, and no language can make it plainer than it is. Here are your own words, as quoted at the time:

"In accordance with these principles, it is believed that the largest practicable portion of the aggregate revenue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries whether grown, produced, or manufactured at home or abroad."

Thus the *same duty* is proposed to be levied on the articles indicated, "whether grown, produced, or manufactured at *home* or *abroad*."

In reply, it is said that "a duty is not an excise," and, therefore, the Secretary did not recommend an excise. This is disputing about words: but I take it that a duty levied on manufactures made "*abroad*" is an impost, and that a duty levied on manufactues made at "*home*" is an *excise*. So that a duty may be an excise. But the *name*—the word *excise*—it seems is objectionable. You may change the name, but this will not change the thing. The recommendation is to levy a duty on "luxuries, whether grown. produced, or manufactured at *home* or *abroad*." No ingenuity can explain this away, and the only escape is to "withdraw or mobify it." Yet my calling this "an excise" is pronounced to be an "*egregious misrepresentation*."—Now, if there be a misrepresentation in the case, I submit who is guilty of it?

As in the case of the 12½ per cent. revenue standard recommended in your circular, which, when exposed, the official said the Secretary had copied "verbatim" from an old circulnr of 1832, so, in this, case, the Secretary may have copied this suggestion from Mr. McDUFFIE'S letter, so highly eulogized in the official, in which he recommends the adoption of this very rule to levy the same duties on *domestic* and *foreign* goods. This Mr. McDUFFIE, however, says, "is a great concession to the manufactures; for, in strict justice, he thinks the whole of the duties should be taken off the foreign and put on the American manufacturer."—You did not go this length, but confined it to luxuries.

"Numerous other misstatements" are spoken of. Why are they not pointed out? What are they? Here are my statements—are any ot them untrue? I re-affirm them, and challenge contradiction. I said that the Secretary had pronounced the *protective policy* to be *unconstitutional*; against the authority of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, who all, over and over again asserted the power and recommended its exercise by Congress for the protection of American manufactures. Is this a misrepresentation?

When the pupular voice shall be heard in tones of thunder, denouncing this new and unheard-of doctrine, shall we be then told that this too "never entered into the conception of the President or Secretary?"

I said that the Secretary had deuounced the tariff of 1842 as "too unjust and unequal, too exorbitant and oppressive, too clearly in conflict with the fundamental principles of the Constitution." Is this a misrepresentation? I said the Secretary had asserted (I used his own words) that "experience proved that, as a general rule, *twenty per cent.* ad valorem will yield the largest revenue." Experience proves this, does it, when the fact is notorious that in 1842 (the only time we had any experience of a 20 per cent. ad valorem duty) the revenue was not half what it has since been, and is now under the protective tariff of 1842? Is this an "egregious mistake?" And, if so, who made it? I said that the Message prescribed a ruinons and anti-American rule in relation to revenue, which, if adopted by Congress, would not only check all future investments, but prostrate every branch of mechanical and manufacturing industry wherever *manual labor* and not *labor-saving machinery* was extensively employed. Here is the rule in the words of the Message:

"As long as Congress may generally increase the rate of duty on a given article and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard; when they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duty, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of revenue for the support of Government, but is for protection merely."

In other words, whenever the American mechanic or manufacturer begins to supply the market, and imports and revenue are consequently diminished. the duty ought to be reduced so as to put down the American and let in the foreigner.—This is his rule. Now, I said this was precisely such a rale as Sir ROBERT PEEL would recommend for our adoption; it was a rule that would guaranty the American market to the foreigner forever, or until American labor was groune down and degraded to the half-starved and wretchnd condition of the serfs and paupers of Europe; and that the American masses. thus deprived of the means of educating their children, would be obliged to work, as in Europe, from the cradle to the grave, and that their moral and political condition would in the end be no better than theirs.

Such most clearly must be the practical and inevitable operation of this rule, if carried out. And are these the benefits and blessings this Administration has in reserve for the "poor man?" I said they were.

Was this a misrepresentation? I submit the question with confidence to the good sense of the American people.

I said that in your report, for the first time in an *official* form, had promulgated the doctrine of "free trade," which is openly and distinctly avowed; and to enforce the argument, reference is made to the "free trade" existtng among the States; and it is declared that "reciprocal *free-trade* among nations would best promote the interests of all;" that "the manufacturing interest opposes reciprocal *free-trade* with foreign nations;" "and if it desired reciprocal *free trade* with other nations, it would have desired a very different tariff from that of 1842."

These are your positions, and I inferred that you were in favor of "FREE-TRADE."

Was this too an "egregious misrepresentation?

I said that the policy recommended by this Administration, if carried out, would be ruinous to Pennsylvania, because her iron and other manufactures were carried on mostly by MANUAL LABOR, and not, as in New England, by labor saving MACHINERY, and that therefore, to induce the investment of capital and the aquisition of experience, she must be protected against a free competition with the depressed and low priced labor of Europe.

Your report represents the foreign market as all important to the farmer, whilst the home market you consider of small comparative consequence; yet it appears from official documents that our annual exports uf agricultural products (deducting cotton, tobacco, and rice) have not for a series of years exceeded an average of ten millions of dollars a year, whilst the domestic market amounts to more than fifty times that sum. Massachusetts, it is ascertained, imports and consumes annually thirty-three millions of dollars worth of agricultural products of the other States, whilst Great Britain, from whence we import about fifty millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods annually, (one half of the whole value of which consists of agricultural produce, raw material, and the subsistance of labor) does not take, of all the agricultural productions of the United States, (excluding cotton, tobacco, and rice,) two and a half millions of dollars worth a year: thus estimating one-half the value of our imports to consist of agricultural produce converted into goods, it follows that we import and consume about twenty-five millions of British agricultural produce in the form of manufactures, whilst she takes less than two and a half from us; so that we purchase and consume ten dollars worth of British agricultural produce, converted into cloth, iron, and other goods to one dollar's worth of the same articles she takes from us. Yet, according to the report, to the farmer the foreign market is every thing and the home market nothing.

The report says that protective duties are levied exclusively for the benefit of the rich monopolists. at the expense of the farmers and laborers. Now, I contend that just the reverse of this is the truth. That the practical effect of protection is to increase the number of manufacturing establishments, and thus destroy monopoly by promoting *competition*; and that by withdrawing labor from agriculture to manufactures, you not only diminish the *supply*, but at the same time increase the demand for agricultural produce, and of course increase its price; whilst, on the other hand. by increasing manufacturing establishments you increase the supply of manufactured goods, and of course reduce their price, so that the farmer is thus enabled to *sell for more and buy for less*. If demand and supply regulate price, this conclusion is inevitable. Yet the report says "the tariff is a *double benefit* to the manufacturer and a *double loss* to the farmer."

The Secretary of State (Mr. BUCHANAN) understood this much better, when he sent a toast some time since to the manufacturers ol Pittsburg to this effect. The election of JAMES K. POLK has saved the manufacturers from being ruined and overwhelmed by excessive competition. He was right. It certainly did favor the invested capital, the monopolists, by checking competion, and thereby keeping down the wages of labor and the produce of the farmer, which would, in a different result, have been enhanced in price by an increased demand. This is illustrated by the fact that at Pittsburg, shortly before the tariff of 1842, the laborers in the factories were put on half work, and of course half pay: and almost immediately after its passage they were restored to full work and full pay. It is for the sake of the laborer and the farmer, therefore, that I advocate the protective policy, and not for the "rich monopolists"—the only class that will be benefited by the course of this Administration in the check their policy whil give to *competition* and new investments of capital, while the "poor laborer" and the farmer will be the only sufferers.

I submit to every man of practical common sense whether such must not be the result. And yet we are gravely told by both the Message and Report that *protective* duties operate exclusively for the benefit of the rich capitalists, at the expense of the "poor laborer and the farmer!"

But, finally, this whole question, so interesting to the American people, turns upon a simple question of fact. "Do *protective* duties ultimately *increase* or *reduce* the *price* of the articles on which they are levied?"

Now the message and the report assume (but fail to prove in a single instance) that protective duties have increased prices, and are therefore oppressive and burdensome; while, on the other hand, I assert, and am ready to prove by your own documents, by every prices-current and every merchant in the country, that the prices of *protected* goods have been reduced uy competition sinoe the odious *minimums* and specific cuties were first imposed for *protection* in 1816 to one-half one-third, one-fourth, and in some instances to one-sixth part of what they were at that time, as in the case of coarse cottons, glass, iron, nails, &c.; yet. in the face of these undeniable facts, it is asserted that the duty (nine cents a yard—150 per cent.) is added to the price of the domestic as well as the imported goods, and is paid by the consumer, and that the "poor man," is thus taxed on his coarse cotton goods 82 per. et more thanthe rich whon the fact is admited that the poor man now gets a better article made at home, and paid for in labor or produce, at one fourth of the price he paid in 1816, when the minimum duties were first imposed; while, on the other hand, the wages of labor and the produce of the farmer, flour. grain, meat, &c., have underwent little or no reduction of price, owing to the increased demand produced by the increase of manufactures. Such has been the effects of protective duties,—But *revenue* duties, levied on articles not produced or manufactured at home, may and do generally increase prices, because they do not produce competition and *increased supply*. But to the facts. I call for the proof. Show me the evidence that in a single instatnce *protective duties* have permanently increased prices. This you assert and I deny. This is an issue of fact, and not of argument. Produce, then, your evidence that *protective* duties have permanently increased prices, and then go on and denounce protection as much as you please, as plunder, robbery, and oppression. But *first* your *facts* and then make your argument. As a lawyer I ask you, sir, would any court in Christendom tolerate for a moment the course you pursue? You bring a suit against A, who denies your claim; are you at liberty to *assume* the facts without proof, to bejust as you want them, and then make your speech and ask a verdict? Surely not. Yet such is the course pursued on this great question.—You and your friends *assume*, without proof, that *protective* duties increase prices, and then contend that the "poor man" and the farmers are oppresed and plundered by the tariff. Now, if this be found to be untrue in point of fact, and that the reverse is true, that they reduce prices and of course lessen burdens, then what becomes of all your arguments and speeches against the oppression of the tariff? They fall lifeless to the ground.

I deny, then, your right to *assume* voor facts, and call on you for the proof. The facts lie at the foundation of the whole question, and I trust they will be furnished. But why thus disturb the tariff of 1842? Has it not replenished your bankrupt Treasury, restored your currency, lifted up the States and the people from utter prostration? Has it not given employment to labor, markets to the farmer. and prosperity to the whole country? And what harm has it done, and why disturb it?

In conclusion, I wish it understood that in nothing I have said do I intend to be personally offensive to the Secretary of the Treasury, for whom, from an early acquaintance, I have ever cherished sentiments of personal respect and esteem. But when I see him, or any man, aiming what I conceive to be a mortal blown at the vital interests of my State and my constituents, no personal, no earthly consideration can prevent me from interposing my arm, feeble as it may be, to ward off the blow. A. STEWART.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike road company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township, on the 1st Monday (5th day) of January next, to elect one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
nov18 President.

☞ Bedford Inquirer publish 3 times and charge Company.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 5 50
Wheat,	per bushel,	1 00 a 1 10
Rye,	"	55 a 0 60
Corn,	"	75 a 0 80
Oats,	"	35 a 0 40
Potatoes	"	31 a 0 37
Apples,	"	31 a 0 37
" dried	"	37 a 0 50
Peaches dried	"	1 00 a 1 25
Butter,	per pound,	15 a 0 18
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	3 a 0 5
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	10 a 0 12
Stone Coal.	per bushel,	7 0 8

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	¾
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	—
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	pa
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's&Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	1
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	15
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3

Illinois.

State Bank	40	Shawnetown	—

Missouri.

State bank	1

Tennessee.

Memphis	3	Other solvent banks	3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

New England.

New England	1

New York.

New York city	par	Other banks	1

Virginia.

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1845.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Agriculture is to be held at the Court House in Somerset, on the 1st of January, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GRAIN!—GRAIN!

Persons who intend to pay their subscriptions, due for the Herald or Republican with grain, are requested to deliver it by the 3d day of January; after that date none will be taken.

Mr. Stewart's Letter.

On the opposite page we publish a letter from our Representative, Mr. Stewart, to President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker. Mr. Stewart in his speech on the floor of Congress some weeks since, took occasion to expose the false positions which the President in his Message and the Secretary in his Report to Congress had assumed in regard to the operations of the present Tariff. For this, it appears, Mr. Stewart is assailed through the columns of the Government paper, in an article which he supposes to have been written by the Secretary himself, and in which his statements are denounced as "egregious misrepresentations," wherefore he joins issue with the Secretary on questions of fact, and calls upon that dignitary to sustain his positions by proof, offering at the same time to substantiate all his own statements by official documents. Mr. Stewart has taken a stand on this question from which he cannot be driven, either by the sophistry of the President and his Secretary or the denunciations of the Government paper—and Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker owe it to their own characters as well as to the nation, to bring forward their facts, if any they have, or, in case they have none, then to come out manfully and honorably and acknowledge that they had assumed false positions and promulgated erroneous doctrines.

The Administration on the Tariff

All parties, we presume, are now satisfied, if they were not before, that the present administration of the General Government is eminently hostile to the protective policy, and that it will use every effort in its power to reduce the Tariff of 1842. Nothing but a majority in Congress can now save it, for both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have so far committed themselves upon the question as to leave no doubt in regard to their object. Whether such a majority does exist in either house is extremely doubtful, tho' we still entertain a hope that a portion of the Democratic members from the grain-growing and manufacturing states may unite with the Whigs in their efforts to save a measure, under the operations of which the nation is now prospering and will continue to prosper, if it be suffered to remain "as it is."

The Weather--the Roads.

The weather, tho' not so intensely cold as it was a week ago, is still cold enough to prevent the snow from melting. We have never seen the roads in better condition for sleighing and sledding than they have been for the last three weeks, and the probability is that they will continue so, at least for some days to come, and perhaps for weeks. It will require several days of sun-shine or rain to remove the snow and ice with which the roads are covered.

Flour and Grain.

Bicknell's Reporter of the 23d instant quotes sales of Flour, good brands superfine at $6, and others at $5 94. Wheat ranged at prices varying from $1 23 to $1 28 per bushel.

At Cincinnati Flour is selling at from $4 80 to $4 83.

In Baltimore Flour sold on the 20th at $5 62, and Wheat at $1 09 a $1 18.

National Defences.

The Resolutions on National defences, introduced into the Senate by Gen. Cass, (and published in our last) led to an animated and protracted discussion, in which a number of Senators participated, but were finally passed without a dissenting voice.

☞ The Legislature meets on Tuesday next.

Latest from Washington.

The Rev. Wm. A. Milburne has been elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and the Rev. Septimus Tuston, Chaplain of the Senate.

The joint resolutions for the admission of Texas, which had previously passed the House, were taken up in Senate on the 22d, and adopted, yeas 31, nays 13.

On the 23d the Senate confirmed the appointment of the Hon. Lewis McLane, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

The President has nominated George W. Woodward, of this State, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned over from Tuesday evening to Saturday.

Caleb J. McNulty, who had been put upon trial for embezzlement, was acquitted by the jury on Tuesday last.

Pa. Intelligencer.

We refer our readers to the notice of the editor of thts excellent Whig journal, and shall take pleasure in forwarding the names of any who may be desirous of obtaining it.

The Rivers at Pittsburgh.

The American of Tuesday afternoon says:—"The rivers are all open at this place, but closed above and below, with 3 feet (water, we suppose,) in the channel."

Illinois.

The census of Illinois shows that the population of the State has increased 300,000 during the last five years, and that it now amounts to 700,000.

At a meeting of the officers and soldiers composing the 2d Brigade, 12th Division, P. M. assembled at the house of J. G. Brown, in the borough of Johnstown, on the 20th inst., in pursuance of a call (responding to one eminating from Harrisburg,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Military Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 20th of January. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY was called to the chair, and Major S. M. Fox, appointed Secretary. When on motion the following persons were chosen to represent the 2d Brigade, 12th Division, P. M. in said convention.

Col. John R. Edie, Col, M. D. Magehan, Maj. P. C. McDowell, Gen. J. Hite, Major R. Forward, and Col. D. Watson.

On motion, Resolved, That the delegates have power to fill vacancies.

The following resolutions were then passed by acclamation.

Resolved, That our title to the WHOLE of Oregon is clear and indisputable, and in its adjustment we will submit to no compromise, except at the cannons mouth.

Resolved, That the citizen soldiery of the 2d Brigade, 12th Division, P. M., are always in readiness to march in defence of their country's rights, and that we hold ourselves as MINUTE men until the final adjustment of the Oregon question.

Resolved, That "European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent, against that system of self government, which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign interference."

On motion, the proceedings were signed by the officers and ordered to be published in the papers of the Brigade, and the Home Journal at Harrisburg.

Adjourned.

JOHN W. GEARY, President.
S. M. Fox, Secretary.

MARRIED.

On the 24th of Dec. inst., by Elder W. H. Postlethwaite, Mr. JOHN J. SCHELL, of Somerset Pa. to Miss ROSE, daughter of Col. Isaac Ankeny, of the same place.

On the 11th inst., near Petersburg, by Rev. John Boling, Mr. ARCHIBALD BIRD, to Mis ELIZABETH HILEMAN, of Md.

In Petersburg, on Thursday the 18th inst., by Rev. John Coil, Mr. ROBERT REYNALDS, to Miss SARAH HODGEKINS, of Mount Pleasant.

On the 23d inst., by John A. Baker, Esq. Mr. ELIJAH LYONS, to Miss SUSANNAH OHLER, all of Milford tp.

DIED:

In Jenner tp. on the 13th inst. ELLENOR CECILIA, aged 1 year 10 months and 8 days. On the 23d inst. JOHN ALEXANDER, ayed 3 years and 10 months children of Barnet and Catharine Picking. On the 20th inst. JACOB aged 2 yrs. son of Henry and Elizabeth Picking and on the 24th inst. in Stoystown AMELIA daughter of Wm. H. and Ann Picking, aged 4 years 2 months and 22 days—

Thus within a fortnight five from the same family connection have fallen in early life—like olive plants, have been removed from parental affection, transplanted in the Eden of Paradise, to blossom only there—they were amiable and tender the hope and joy of Parents.

Somerset Lyceum,

WILL meet in the Lyceum room on Friday Evening next.

Question for discussion.

Ought the next Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a law compelling every township and borough in the State to accept the common school law?

Declaimer, S. Gaither.
Essayist, J. J. Stutzman.

Those interested will please attend.

A. S. RUNNELLS, Sec,

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Herald of Saturday.

Arrival of the Steamship Acadia at Boston.

HALF A MONTH LATER.

Agitation in the Corn Laws—Affairs in Ireland—American Feeling in France.

The steam ship Acadia arrived at Boston at one o'clock yesterday morning, and we received our despatches by Adams & Co., over the Long Island Railroad, at half past 8 o'clock last evening.

The advices from Liverpool are to the 4th, London to the 3d, and Paris to the 1st inst. inclusive.

The intelligence, in every point of view, is important.

Among the passengers are Mr. Gaillardet and wife, H. Wykoff, and John L. O'Sullivan, of New York.

The temporary war panic in England, on the Oregon question—the effect it produced in France—the opinion of the press relative to a war—the scarcity of food in Great Britain—the commercial crisis—the railway panic—the frequent cabinet councils—and, finally, the peaceful aspect which the opinion in England assumed, in the early part of this month—are all important.

There had been a considerable comparative decline in cotton—a fall in flour—and a depression in the money market.

The iron market was still active and buoyant, though prices had somewhat receded.

The American provision market partakes, to some extent, of the reaction which has been recently witnessed.

The general state of trade in Manchester was much depressed.

The corn markets of Northern Europe are in a state of great activity. The grain marts of the Danube are said to be much excited, and prices range from 29s to 31s 6d per quarter.

The railway panic has not subsided. On the contrary, it was in full force.

The extent of the injury which the potato crop has sustained, forms, as usual, an unfailing subject of inquiry and anxiety. The accounts are, upon the whole, of a sad and melancholy character.

There was not much news stirring in Germany; the religious excitement continues, and in Switzerland, there will again be fighting this winter. Food was scarce and high, and all this leads to make the people emigrate to the United States.

Accounts have been received from New Zealand of another defeat of the British by the natives.

The Russian Government has issued another ukase against the Jews—forbidding them to sell wine or spirits in the empire.

A vessel sailed from Havre, on Saturday, with several Missionaries to the Marquesas.

The King of Sardinia has just promoted, to the rank of Colonel, the infant Don Juan, second son of Don Carlos.

The amount of booty taken in Scinde, is stated to be little less than half a million sterling.

The Great Western has left the Mersey for Bristol. She winters there.

The Lord Chancellor, who has been so seriously indisposed that his life was despaired of, is gradually recovering.

The Board of Health, at Genoa, has abolished the quarantine on vessels from England.

A number of individuals have been arrested at Posen, on suspicion of being engaged in conspiracy in favor of Polish nationality.

The government of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg has just published a decree, declaring that in future the sittings of the States will be public.

A letter from Naples states that the King has given permission to have a railway constructed from Capua to the Roman frontier, near Caprano.

During recent violent tempests off the coast of Norway, eleven pilots lost their lives in attempting to board vessels in want of their aid.

On Monday week, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, the new Bishop of Oxford, was elected with the usual formalities, by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church.

Stray Bull.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, Somerset county, sometime in September last, a **Brindle Bull, about one year** old last spring, with white face, white belly and legs, no artificial marks perceptible, the owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec30 '45 JOHN BOUCHER.

Legislative Intelligencer.

The "INTELLIGENCER" will be published during the ensuing session of the Legislature, *once a week*, on the following terms:

A Single copy	$1 00
Three copies,	2 00
Five copies,	3 00
Ten copies,	5 00

Payable in all cases in *advance!*

The price of subscription *for the year* is TWO DOLLATS, but $1,50 will be taken if paid *in advance*; or ten sopies for $10, in advance.

The paper will contain full and correct reports of Legislative proceedings; the proceedings of Congress on all subjects of general interest; and the general news of the day, foreign and domestic. A portion of our columns will be also devoted to literary and miscellrneous items; and the Farmer will be weekly supplied with a review of the city markets, and other agricultural matter.

LUTHERAN *Conference Meeting.*

THE CLERGY AND CONGREGATIONS, COMPOSING THE CONFERENCE DISTRICT OF SOMERSET COUNRY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGHENY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF PENN'A,

Are hereby notified, that the first meeting of their Conference will be held in the Lutheran Church at Centreville, commencing on Thursday the 8. of January next, at candlelight. Each pastoral district is expected to send one delegate to accompany the Pastor. All the brethren are urgently invited to attend, as business of importance requires their attention.

M. F. PFAHLER, Pastor Loci.
dec5 '45 P. RIZER, S. P.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Urick, late of Somerset county, dec'd; he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them without delay legally authenticated, and those who know themselves indebted to make immediate payment ISAAC HUGUS,

dec9 '45-6t Adm'r.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS on the 26th day of August 1830, the subscriber gave a note of hand to William Funk, calling for twenty-five dollars and sixteen cents; and some time afterwards another, calling for twelve dollars, which said notes are paid; and I therefore caution all persons against taking an assignment of either of them, as I shall not pay them again.

Dec23 DAVID HOOVER.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the undersigned, on Thursday morning last, an indented servant girl, named

SUSAN GROVE,

between 14 and 16 years of age. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account.—The above reward will be paid to any person returning hnr to me, but no charges. N W BRUCE.

Somerset, Dec23 '45

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Conemaugh township, about the middle of October last,

a Red Cow, with a white spot on the belly, supposed to be about 6 years old, no ear marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec23 JOHN CROYLE.

Stray Cow.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Greenville township, Somerset county, on the 1st day of December, 1845,

a Red and White spotted cow, about 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec23 ADAM KEEFER.

Stray Cow.

CAME tresspassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Greenville township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, some time in November, 1845,

a Black Cow with a board fastened on her horns, has some white about the belly and side, the left ear cut off, and a letter C. or G. on the left horn, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec23 WILLIAM BARE.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845,. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING,

dec23 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845, Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esq, and his associate Judges of the same court.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq, the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Henry Geisey, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, at the appraised valuation.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING,

dec23 '45 Clerk.

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by

dec16 J J & H F SCHELL,

WOOD AND COAL.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Somerset county, till the 1st of January next, for the delivery of wood and coal for the Court House and Jail for the ensuing year.

F. WEIMER,
J. R. KING,
P. BERKEY,
Commissioners.

dec16 '45

CAUTION.

WHEREAS I gave to Jacob Pile of Milford township, Somerset co., three notes of hand, dated on the 15th of September, 1845, one calling for ten dollars, and the other two for five dollars each, one due 3 months months after date, and the others 5 and 9 months after date. Not having received value for the same, I hereby caution all persons against taking an assignment of either or all of said notes, as I shall not pay them unless compelled by law.

dec16 '45 JONATHAN PILE.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S Black, and his associate judges of the same court.

On motion of Daniel Weyand, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of John Garman, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Garman, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, 1845.

WM H PICKING,

dec26 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for soid county, on the 17. day of November, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of Philip King, dec'd, viz· 187 acres of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, valued and appraised at and for the sum of fifty nine cents per acre. Inquisition confirmed 3d December 1828.

And now to wit, November 19, 1845, the court on motion grant a rule on the heirs an legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjoured Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March, 1846, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of Philip King, dec'd, should not be sold. Personal notice to all the heirs in this county, and notice by publication in the Somerset Herald for 3 weeks, to absent heirs, and one paper containing the notice, sent to the nearest post office at which they respectively reside.

Extract from the records of said court, certified November 19th, 1845.

JOHN O KIMMEL,

dec26 '45-3t Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of John Sutton, dec'd, viz: 156 acres of land, situate in Somerset township, sold by John Sutton in his lifetime to Samuel Meizler, per article of agreement dated 25th day of January, 1827.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, on petition of William King and John Cobaugh, executors of the last will and testament of John Sutton, deceased, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March, 1846, and shew cause, if any they have, why a specific performance of said contract should not be decreed, and the executors aforesaid allowed to execute a title to the purchaser agreeably to the terms and conditions of said agreement.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,

dec23 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of George Seese, deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, William H Postlethwaite, Samuel W Pearson and Daniel Weyand, Esqs, appointed Auditors to ascertain and settle the advancements, and make the distribution of the estate to and among the persons entitled to the same.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,

dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Samuel W Pearson, on Wednesday the 21st day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

WM H POSTLETHWAITE,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
DANIEL WEYAND,

dec16 '45 Auditors.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Valentine Hoon, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Allegheny in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 30th day of January, 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law. At which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

dec16 '45 Sheriff.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of Frederick Younkin deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W Pearson and Isaac Hugus, appointed Auditors to ascertain advancements and distribute the real and personal estate, among the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 8th day of December, 1845

WM H PICKING.

dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the house of Isaac Ankeny on Friday the 23d day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS,

dec16 '45 Auditors.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Redding B. Conover, administrator de bonis non cum Testamento annexo of the estate of Joshua Cooper, Esq, deceased.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W. Pearson and Isaac Hugus, Esqs, appointed Auditors to distribute the funds in the hands of said Administrator, to and among those entitled to receive it.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th December, 1845.

WM H PICKING,

dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

TKE undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Samuel W Pearson, on Thursday the 22d day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
S W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS.

dec16 '45 Auditors.

Administrator's Sale OF **Real Estate.**

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed at public vendue or outcry, at the house of Gen J Hite, in the borough of Stoystown, in said county, on Saturday the 17th January next, (1846,) the following real estate, late the property of John Statler, dec'd, a certain tract of land, situate on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road, part in Shade and part in Stonycreek township's, containing

238 Acres and allowance,

conveyed to intestate, by James Frazier, by deed dated on the eleventh day of March, 1840, composed of part of two tracts of land; one thereof surveyed on a warrant in the name of Jacob Zigler, and the other in the name of John Statler, adjoining lands of said intestate, on the north, south, east and west, with about fifty-five acres cleared, one

two story log house, one log barn, and o-

ther buildings thereon erected, and one APPLE ORCHARD.

ALSO another certain one and a half story house and stable, together with a lot and a half of ground, situate in the borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, on the south side of Main street, adjoining John Snyder on the west, and an alley on the east numbered three on the general plan of said town.

ALSO, a certain other lot situate in said borough of Stoystown, on the south side of the Greensburg and Storstown turnpike road, adjoining lands of George Hartzell, Esq, and others, with the appurtenances.

TERMS—one third of purchase money in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Isaac Ankeny, administrator of dec'd.

By the court,
WM H PICKING,
Clerk.

dec16 '45

Blank Deeds,

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

God Bless the Mariner.

BY MARY E. HOWITT.

God's blessing on the mariner!
A venturous life leads he;
What reck the landsmen of their toil
Who dwell upon the sea?

The landsman sits within his home,
His fireside bright and warm;
Nor asks how fares the mariner
All night amid the storm.

God bless the hardy mariner
A homely garb wears he;
And he goeth with a rolling gait
Like a ship upon the sea.

He hath piped the loud "Ay, ay, sir!"
O'er the voices of the main,
Till his deep tones have the hoarseness
Of the rising hurricane.

His seamed and honest visage
The sun and wind have tanned;
And hard as iron gauntlet
Is his broad and sinewy hand.

But oh! a spirit looketh
From out his clear blue eye,
With a truthful, childlike earnestness,
Like an angel from the sky.

A venturous life the sailor leads
Between the sky and sea;
But when the hour of dread is past,
A merrier who than he?

He knows that by the rudder hands
Stands one well skilled to save;
For a strong hand is the STEERSMAN'S
That directs him o'er the wave.

Wit and Humor.

☞Verbatim copy of a Western Shoemaker's Bill.

Mr.——

To——	Dr.
To putting a piece on Madam,	$0 50
" heel-tapping Miss Mary,	75
" sewing on Miss Julia,	06
" tapping the Maid,	12½
" stretching Miss Nancy,	60
" 1 pr pomp-soles for the Maid,	1 26
" varnishing Miss Julia,	08
" repairing your sole,	10
" putting a strap on John,	13

Rec'd. Pay't.

"Hallo, Sharp," said Pop, meeting him the other day in the street. "you hobble, any boy, what's the matter with you?"

"Oh I had my feet crushed through the carelessness of a conductor, the other day, between the cars, that's all."

"And don't you mean to sue for damages!"

"Damages? no, no—I have damages enough from them already—had'nt I better sue for repairs?"

"Pa, is Mr. Clay got hurt?"

"No child. Why do you ask?"

"Because the papers say that Mr. Polk RUN AGAINST Mr. Clay, and I thought it might have knocked him down."

One of the editors of the Washington Journal went a gunning the other day in a boat and got capsized into the water. He got a DUCK at any rate!

Books! Books!! O Yes!!!

COBBS Series; Smith's Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, Smith's Church Harmony; Bibles, Slates; Stationary, &c, for sale cheap by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

Private Sale.

A Valuable tract of LAND, in Turkeyfoot tp.

THERE is offered at private sale between this and the 1st day of January next, (after which time it will be rented if not sold,) a valuable tract of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, adjoining lands of Michael Sanner, Laughlin McNeil and others, being the property of Richard Wistar of Philadelphia, the same tract whereon Alexander Cunningham now lives. The said tract contains about

274 ACRES,

thirty-five or forty acres of which are clear with a small HOUSE and CABIN BARN thereon erected.

Title indisputable—possession given on the first day of April next.—Terms cash or one third in hand and the balance in yearly payments with interest
ROSS FORWARD, Attorney
dec16'45 for Richard Wistar.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS. Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

BLANK SUMMONS' For Sale at this Office.

PAY UP!!!

ACCORDING to a late Law, unless the State tax due from the several counties be paid into the State Treasury by the 1st of January 1846, five per cent interest is to be added to the amount.—The collectors of Somerset county must therefore pay up immediately or costs will be made.
F. WEIMER,
JNO. R. KING.
PETER BERKEY,
dec2'45 Commissioners.

Orphans' Court Sale OF

REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of January next. the following real estate, late the property of Andrew Bird, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land situate

in Addison township, adjoining lands of John P. H. Walker, John A Mitchell, Robert Robison and others, containing 270 acres more or less, on which are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings.

—ALSO—

One other tract adjoining lands of John A. Mitchell, Robert Robison Thomas Glissen James Wilkins and others cantaining

260 acres more or less,

on which are erected a dwelling house barn and other buildings.

Terms—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually, during her lifetime, and at her death to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representives of said deceased. One third of the balance in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured on the property by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Hanna, administrator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court,
W. H. Picking.
Dec16 '45-4t, Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 7th day of February next, the following real estate, late the property of Jacob Grove, deceased viz:

One tract of Land,

situate in Shade township, containing forty acres. more or less, with a cabin house and barn thereon erected, bounded by lands of Samuel Kimmel, David Zimmerman, and others.

—ALSO—

One other tract or parcel

of land, containing seven acres, more or less, adjoining the above described tract.

Terms—one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Attendance will be given by Jonathan Statler. Administator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court.
W. H. PICKING,
Dec. 16 1845. Clerk.

VALUABLE

Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,**

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22'45-tf

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16'45-3m

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 128.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels," in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a charter of incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for 3 weeks that the application has been made. By the court,
dec16'45 A. J. OGLE, Prot'y

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 129.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church" of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks, that the application has been made. By the court,
dec16'45 A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

In the Corrt of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 130.

IN the matter of the application of "Christs Evangelical Lutheran Church" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, December 8th, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid church was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the Court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks that the application has been made.
By the court,
dec18'45 A. J. OGLE, Prot'y,

Pennsylvania Telegraph.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

The session of the Legislature which is just at hand, we have reason to believe will be one that will excite much interest amongst the people of the Commonwealth, and induce a desire to obtain accurate reports of its proceedings through a paper published at the seat of Government,

We have engaged intelligent and competent Reporters for the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall publish in the Telegraph full and impartial reports of the same up to the latest hours of publication, and send to subscribers at the rates specified below.

We shall also be enabled to give the latest Congressional Intelligence, with the Political news at Washington, having engaged intelligent and experienced correspondents at Washington City, for that purpose.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be published Semi-weekly, at $2 for the session, or $3 for the whole year.

SIX copies of the paper will be sent to one office for $10 during the session, or for $15 the year, to be paid in advance.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be sent to subscribers once a week at $2 per annum. and will contain Literary, as well as General, Legislative and Congressional news.

CHEAP SESSION TELEGRAPH.

For the purpose of placing the proceedings of the legislature within the reach of every one, we have made arrangements to issue the Telegraph once a week at the low price of ONE DOLLAR for the session, in all cases to be in advance. The weekly session Telegraph will be made up of the Legislative, Congressional and General News that appear in the semi-weekly paper. and will be issued from the press every Monday morning.

☞Persons procuring five subscribers and forwarding $5, shall receive a copy for their trouble. THEO FENN
Harrisburg, Nov, 26, 1845.

DR. C. N. HICKOK,

RESIDENT DENTIST,
Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCES.
HON, J, S. BLACK, DR, J, MCCRERY,
HON, A, THOMPSON, DR, N, W, BOWSER
Office at Ankeny's Hotel.
m6'45-tf

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of
CLOTHS of various qualities and colors.
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do
LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.
sept30 J J & H F SCHELL.

Hurra!! Hurra!!! Hurra!!!!

Don't be alarmed—No new Firm.

The same old Coon:

ZACHARIAH SIBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the

TAILORING

business in all its various branches, one door east of John L Snyder's store and immediately opposite the "Three Big Doors," where he is prepared to do all manner of work in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, on short notice and as cheap as any tailor in the county; His work shall not be surpassed by any eastern, western or elsewhere; All his work shall fit neatly or the cloth be returned.
oct28—3m

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.
BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1845 1y.

Saddling and

HARNESS-MAKING.

SAMUEL P. SNYDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling and Harness-Making business,

at his shop on Main Cross street, north of Parker & Ankeny's store, where he will constantly keep on hand, or make to order, *MENS' AND WOMENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, &c., &c.*, all of which he will dispose of at very low prices, for cash or approved country produce.

Having supplied himself with excellent materials, and being determined to do his work in a neat and substantial manner, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
Somerset, nov11'45

DIVIDEND.

THE stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, residing in Somerset county, are hereby informed, that a dividend of one per cent will be paid to them by Mr. Samuel Kimmel near Stoystown.
PETER SCHELL, Treas.
dec2'45

Stray Heiffer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, in November last, a BLACK 3 year old *HEIFFER, with a* white head; no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.
dec16'45 DAVID PHILIPPI.

FASHIONABLE
TAILORING

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

at his old stand, nearly opposite Mr. Ankeny's Hotel in the borough of Somerset, where he is prepared to execute work at short notice.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia

Fashions

regularly, and is, therefore, prepared to do all work in his line of business, at as cheap a rate as it can be done at any other establishment of the kind in the county, and in the neatest and most fashionable style.

He will warrant his work to be made in a neat and durable manner, and if it does no fit, he will replace the cloth, so that persons entrusting work to his care need not be afraid of loosing anything.

His work for neatness shall not be excelled by any establishment west of the Alleghenies.
HENRY STEWART.
oct7'45-3m

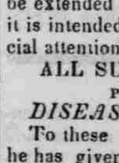
George L. Gordon,

CHAIR-MAKER;

HAVING purchased from Mr Daniel Pile, his interest in the establishment heretofore carried on under the firm of Gordon & Pile, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Chair-Making Business,

in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite Mr Kurtz's Drug store in the borough of Somerset, where he will at all times keep on hand or make to order,



SETTEES; COMMON, FANCY AND *GRECIAN* CHAIRS, and Boston rocking chairs; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for approved country produce at market prices;

His work will be done in a neat and fashionable style and substantial manner; and he invites the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N B A good journeyman to the above business, who can paint and finish, is wanted immediately, and to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.
oct21

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

TAVERN LICENSE PETITIONS, just printed and for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

S. KIMMEL,

Wants 2,000 bushels of

FLAXSEED.

I WISH to purchase two thousand bushels of merchantable flaxseed, delivered at my

OIL MILL,

between this and the 15th of November next, for which I agree to pay 80 cents in cash, or 87½ cents in manufactured goods at my woolen manufactory, at the wholesale prices. S KIMMEL.
aug12'45-16t

New Tin-Ware

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber, thankful for former support, informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the manufacture of

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

at the shop formerly occupied by Mr Michaels, as a Clockmaker shop, east of Mr ankeny's Hotel, in the Borough of Somerset, where he is now making every description of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.—His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, and he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
oct14 CHARLES A KIMMEL.

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jocob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs, bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and exemine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.
ap8'45.

DR. DUNCAN'S
EXPECTORANT REMEDY,
FOR
CONSUMPTION,

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

☞BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION☜

We behold many who unfortunateiy are the object of disease, borne down by its pain and distress, without a medecine to strengthen and soothe the enfeebled frame, or relieve the poisoned mind; kind Providence has caused Nature to produce a HEALING BALM for all living creatures, particularly the afflicted. Heathen, whose labors have been so successful to discover the Medical Agent for the removal and cure of a disease which seems for ages to have defied the powers of the healing art, should be regarded in the light of a public benefactor.

The proprietor of Dr Duncan's EXPECTORANT REMEDY claims this, substantiated by thousands who are living monuments restored from the bed of sickness to the enjoyment of their dearest friends, and again rendered an ornament o society.

Those who suffer with the premonitory symptoms of CONSUMPTION, should not neglect themselves from time to time, until the disease becomes seated, and rendered beyond the control of medicine, but immediately procure Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, a medicine that is certain to remove all the first evil seeds of Consumption, when used in due season.

Just received 4 doz. of the above medicine and for sale by Parker & Ankeny, the only authorzed agent for Somerset county.
Dec. 24, 1844.